CHLOROFORM VS. THE HALTER. VIEWS OF PROF. WILDER-HANGING A STIMULUS TO CRIME-CHIAROPORM PROPOSED AS A SUBSTITUTE.

To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In a letter which appeared in THE TRIBUNE of Marco 24, I endeavored to show that our present method of execution involves a series of incompresent stencies and contradictions.

sistences and contradictions.

We seem a sustain party to prove his repenting his crime, by a choose chiefy as a warning to allow. To sumpless no this warning, as choose sheety as a warning to allow it to make the contradiction of the contradiction of the criminal classes, but we make hearing and country wan, attempts to make it panies sees, we make hearing for the criminal classes, but we indit the spectal hart is those whose raises in seed of A. We hide the gallern from the warning to the calculate of a seed of the criminal classes, but we indit the spectal hart is those whose whose who are least in seed of feed about the filling to those whose who warning the country in the contradiction the contradiction the contradiction the cause of seed of the contradiction that the contradiction that the contradiction the contradiction that the con

The use of an overview of chloroform was also urged upon grounds of "decency, artistic effect, and human-My." But there is a still stronger esunt in the indistment of hanging, which I hoped would be presented by more competent persons, and which was therefor red at as the stimulus which a hanging produces upon certian organizations, acting rather courage than to prevent errore. The papers of to-day are full of marders and suredes; we may call them mere coincidents, or assists special causes in caca case. but it will be recollected that on the day following Fa-ter's ex cution a boy hanged clasself, and soon after a an confessed that he commuted a murder on the ver meht after witnessing an execution. And if some one who has the time will take the pains to look through your files I feel sure that he will find violent crimes increased in number within the week after every death upon the gallows.

Pending the result of such inquiry, allow me to offer what seems a reasonable explanation of what is in my mind aiready a fact-that hanging stituthates certain persons to mjure themselves or others. Hanging, in its at periect accomplishment, is a violent death; to you and to me it is simply alwoking; to the ordinary erimi and it to p-rhaps a sufficient warning; but to the wild beast class, and to the mortial spirits found in every community, it is a suggestion of self-destruction, and as bl od to the ther. They cannot be expected to rise to an abstract view of the majory of the law's vindicato them "hempen justice" is only an official stran guinfion, a legalized garcoting, a judicial murder; and not only murder, but violent murder. The thing is done tust as they would hang a dog; and there is n spectacle of violent densit. In short, majest-

re blood"—the justice of san dark ages.

Let it be a horsessed that the general quesme of expital pomenishment is not now under
acidemical. Grain his necessity, and I only
se an improvement in its method. Let our
real be to breesed as great a contrast as possioctioned the crime and inscription; between the
open in the people whose sately be endangers. In
according to the proper sately be endangers, in
according to the proper sately be endangers. In
according to the people of the couly and complex parmerchant, a better of choroform and a
me grin place of depart sacriffs and morbid spectamescales be responsible modical men to do the by the sets and not by has, there is betting to finder in her sensors reading. "You small by given charefore him you are dead." And the jurge who gives this set the set take the first slop to and removing one of the darket spots affect of retraraction. Business Wilders. Heach, N. F., May 19, 1873.

THE DISCOVERY OF ANAISTHESIA. DR. COLTON DEFE DS THE CLAIM OF DR. WELLS-MORTON THE PUPIL AND CONFIDANT OF WELLS. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sil: A letter appeared in THE TRIBUNE of last Saturday from Dr. Like-low of Boston, claiming for Dr. Moreon the honor of the discovery of amosthesia. I tely upon the uniform fairness of The TRIBUNE to insert tuner pay. No one in this country or Europe claims that the suggestions of Sir Bumphry Davy, made in 1800, East.

The suggestions of Sir Bumphry Davy, made in 1800, Unit of the Sir Bumphry Davy, made in 1800, U discovery of amestacsia. Certainly these auggestions were never put to the test in a surgical operation. On he 10th of December, 1864, Dr. Wells made the discover, as my "examination" that introusexide would destroy pain; and so impressed was be with the importance of the elecovery that on the next duy he put it to a practieal and sneares ful test by having an operation performed on his own person. These are indisputed facts. There Le be evidence that We is ever saw or heard of the sugoriginal discovery. Now the fact is not disputed that within a few weeks superquent to this period he went Boston to make scientific world. He called upon many dentists, and among others his former papat Dr. Morton, also upon a number of physicians and He even obtained permission to by. Warren's class in Cambridge on the subject, trying a partially successful experiment at the close. All the surgood, physicians, and deutiess met Wells with incroand y or decision. If he sometimes failed in his experiments, it was no more than was to be expected. Fulton faried to make his steambant go at first, and was laughed Et. It was so with the manticide telegraph, and with facesewing backeness. It was too much to believe that a he sewing managed into the system would destroy the law of a surgical operation! It were failed to convince the boston has at that the of the minesthestic powers of histories could, the failure mans be altributed to their on its ness of costing a certainty to no tack of effort on the part of W. In. Went returned to Hartford and there the person desiling a certainty to be tack of effort on the part of W in. We as returned to Hartford and introduced in gas and or is defined practice, and we have the appearant of some forty of the most respectable efficient appearant of some forty of the most respectable efficient appearant of the pears of tack and last, we have a resolvent for men, without pain, using the gas as the anosalette. Some time in 1865 wells went to K rope on account of fating heatire. During heatire, the first in the month of september, 1866, 18. Moreon catled on 187. Jackson, the Genne, to fear how to make the introduced for the commentations. Dr. Jackson safe to man, "Why, that gas an arrange makes people burget if that will desire pain, suppliers effect will not the same, as other will examinate." He arresed than not to mean the expense of the appearants to make the gas, but to fry cour if he wanted to fry anything. Upon this stagges from all the particle of the arrest will all the will be a fact to mean the same will all and that we want a single made to the solution of the producer that are made to the solution of september, 1946. This was among two years after which had discovered had successfully used the init one oxide as an accessfullinated to the above an inquiry and experiment by what he had learned from whits and of wells's operations. While we is was in Europe, and before Morton made his recognition of his centile, the Academy conferred on him two takes or as D. Now, Dr. Bigerow claims the court of the discovery of one needs for Dr. Morton, on the ground, according to his standard on the about of the discovery of one needs for Dr. Morton, on the ground, according to his standard on the above claims the content of the discovery of one needs for Dr. Morton, on the ground, according to his standard on the about of the discovery of one needs for Dr. Morton, on the ground, according to his standard on the about of the discovery of one needs for Dr. Morton, on the ground, according to his standard on the about of the content

coned the case the ceraminy dud not ablation the gas this like hearing almod, and he went a Europe; and he inclined a man allocated his claim as soon as he returned and arrocated his claim as soon as he returned allocated his claim as soon as he returned allocated his claim as soon as he returned allocated his claim as soon as he returned a like Weit's death, which secure his was not as an asset of course of the gas as an anasothetic, Morton see up the claim that mirrors exide was not as an asset, the claim that mirrors exide was not as an asset, as the claim that mirror exide was not as an asset, as a second of the claim that mirrors exide almosthesia. The friends of horizon manusched his position for 15 years — from 1848 to 350—in which this I revived the use of the gas, and provided not only him it was an amastancine, but he vary to be amastancine for short operations. This demonstration because of the time of the these there are not the provided the size of the provided the provided the another powers of mirrors oxide was a fritting confession that wells showed the provided the size should prove an amastancine. The first busined, does not detract from the known for mirror and make the provided the size should prove an amastancine for the claim of the amasthetic powers of mirrors oxide was a fritting confession that wells should not mirror that wells sometimes failed to produce if the claim of the discovery. Since the gas has neen proved to be an interestical, the microscopic the gas has neen proved to be an interestical, the microscopic the whole some many microscopic the whole and the whole some mirror many discovery. Econor and min in minima the discovery. Since the gras has been proved to be an imposited to be medical jour-hain involutional the country mayor discussed the whole the inserting of authorizes have been awarded to Dr. buc inserting of authorizes has been awarded to Dr. Acts Lork, May 22, 1872.

THE BURNING OF CHERAW. To the Editor of The Tribune. Sia: I was in Cheraw, S. C., when Shermen's army occupied it four days in Mirch, 1863. On Sanday they burned the business part of the town. My memory can marmy be at sait on this point, as my mercry perished in the flames. Further, at dues that evening I waited through a part of the rolls, in company with a surgeon astached to an farmors regiment. He told mo, with something has a shoulder, that the lead was done by the same corps, the Saxteenin or the Pitteenth, that had left Columnia is ruiss. I know that when that corps had in the morning marched pass the hotel, the ladies, who were then simust its only occupants, had heard their " Burn the hotel, burn the book." During these four days at Cheraw, quantities of buried valuables plate, jewelry, can &c -- were uncarthed; houses reted for provisions and stimulants; occasional binniets, overcome, and a dec. were aloien; all th burses and mules were stores, all the poultry capturen; venicles of all soris ware select or box n. The in-handants of Cheraw, then emetly wonder and chine en, were left on the verge of starvation. With the nounce

plundered, the stores all burnt, not a horse or mule left, the bridges all around broken, how was food to be pro-sured! To get nourishment for the sick, I walked is miles and back, creasing a swollen stream on the trunk of a tree. With such resulteders of the fact, I may, with-materylanguages presumetten, assert that, to the extent of a tree. With such reminders of the fact, I may, without extravasant presumption, assert that, to the extent
stated, Cheraw was burned. Who hurned it? Who
burned Columbia? Gen. Sherman himself probably will
not say that Cheraw "was burnt by Waste Hampton."
Nor can the General resort to Mr. Weller's favorite device of an "alley-by." I can point out the precise spot
where his tent stood during the occupation of Cheraw.
I can name the gentheman, previously known to him in
Charleston, at whose house he took tea that Sunday
evening. "Oh, Samiyel, vy wasn't there an alley-by it." "Oh, Samivel, vy wasn't there an alley-by l' on, & C., May 10, 1873. C.

A NEW SITE FOR IRON MANUFACTURE. THE WEST VIRGINIA MON MINES-ADVANTAGES OF

HUNTINGTON. To the Editor of The Tribune.

Srg: Knowing the present and constantly increasing demand for iron and its various products, I all the attention of those interested in the matter to the advantages possessed by the City of Huntington for the profitable erection and operation of blast furnaces rolling-mills, &c. I am aware that in the selection of sites for furnaces several points are to be first carefully considered, vir., accessibility to good ore in sufficient quantities, accessibility to a proper quality of coal at low prices, ability to procure labor . fair rates, nearse to a market, and cheap transportation. These ad vantages are present in Hentington, and in a degree, l think, that cannot be surpassed at any point at which rou can be made. First, as to ores. The Chesapeake and Onio Railroad, whose terminus is at this point, passes immediately through or in close proximity to ome of the most immense beds of the rehest ore in the United States. In Allegheny County, Va., within two des of the road, by an easy grade, we have a deposit of hematite and sparry ores where a face of 50 to 15 feet in hight, extending along the entire face of a bluff more than half a mile in length, is open to view, and other species of ore are abundant in the same vicinity. At Panther Gap, the fossiliferous and other ores are or the immediate line of the road in exhaustless quantities. Near Goshen, in Augusta County, there are immense beds of brown hematite and other ores, lying above the railroad, and extending for miles parallel with it. These they have been worked many years, and the furnace is the true test. For nearly every two tons of ore put take the furnace a ton of iron is yielded, and by care in the selection of the ores, this result can be attained at all times. The Dolly Ann and Lucy Selina eres in Alle gheny County, and the Elizabeth and Estaline ores in Augusta County, these names relating to the title of the furnaces at which they are used, average 50 per cent iron from the furnace. These ores can be put in th stock-house at Huntington for \$5 per ten. Second, as to coal. In reply to an inquiry on the subject, Mr. C. Mendenhall, an experienced iron-master, says:

deuthall, an experienced from-master, e.ys:
I may briefly asy this we have horoughly testia; your Kunawha coal
in our own furnace, with the most established years, recarding it as
better adopted to mediting from than any known coal of the Allegheny
field. The estimate in which our furnace unanger holds those coals is
evidenced by the fact that I an antiherized to contract for a supply to be
carried up the rever to Wheeling for use in our larnaces there.
An extensive acquisitance with nearly all parts of the Alegheny actificial institute me in aging that I know of an exal equal to it in every reapert, and there is no populsion of the field as central evidence as on the
waters of the Great Kanawha, or where it can be brought into use at so

This coal can be bought at the mines for five to six cents per bushel. The railroad offers very cheap trans portation, so that at the outside it will not cost over eight cents a bushel at the furnace. In addition to this, Hantington) will soon be connected by the Lexington and Big Sandy Railroad, new under contract, with the Kentucky Ashland coal fields, 15 miles distant. This Kentucky Ashand coal fields, 15 miles distant. This coal is the first in use at the furnaces in the Hauging Reck fron region. The superiority of the iron produced there is the best evidence that can be offered as to its fitness for the purpose for which it is used. The coal can se delivered at the furnace for seven ceuts per bushel. Limestone is abundant and can be delivered at \$1.50 at ton. There is little likelihood of new furnaces being established have a monopoly of the ore, coal, and transportation, controlling over a hundred thousand acres of and, the source of the ore and coal in use, and the railroads used in its transportation, so that new comers must pay really a royalty to the old furnaces. As to a market, we will have, in the course of two years, demand at this point for 100 tons of iron per day, for car-wheel factories and other industries now in progress at this place; but entitled of that the Ohie River gives us a theroughfare by which our products may be sont to aby part of the Ohio and Mississippi Valleys at the very lowest rates, and while our freights to Eastern markets are lower than by most lines, yet it is not likely that iron will be sent thither, as it commands a higher price west than Less.

These are the great items for consideration, but in ad-

dition to all this we have a sinterious climate, a beauti-ini location, cheap provisions, and a quiet, pleasant, moral community. Presenting so many points of at-tractice, we believe it is only necessary to bring them to the notice of those contemplating the establishment of extension of iron works, to induce them to vasit us and unke a personal inspection of the facilities offered.

A personal examination will show that by thorough economy, the purchase of coal and ore lands, or mining on royalty, these figures may be reduced 15 to 20 per cent but should that not be the case, and should we add 10, 15 or 20 per cent for possible contingencies, at what point can equal facilities be offered? I may add that persons from the Hanging Rock region are negotiating for a sapply of ores from this point, to take the place of the Missouri ores, which cost them about \$12 per ton a. the finance.

D.

Huntington, W. V., May 29, 1873.

THE SALARY GRAB. NO BACK PAY FOR GOVERNMENT LABOREUS.

to the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: There is a chapter in the flistory of the salary grab which has never yet been written for the oublic eye, partly because, perhaps, the class affected by it rarely find voice or championship in the papers but the story of that Winter's work is scarcely complete without this page. The bill, after providing for the increase of salaries of officials from the President dewn, tates expressly that all employes not specially men moned heretofore in the bill should receive "fifteen pe ent additional to their present compensation." A large force of laborers, bookfoiders, floor-scrubbers, coalheavers, wood-earriers, fire-builders, wagoners, &c., emplayed about the capitol, are paid from \$2 to \$1 a day. Most of them work all the year, not being allowed th furloughs that attend the salaried officers. The increase voted would have given these men, who do the muscle work, the drudgery of the capitol, from 30 to 45 cents per day. But the Committee of the Senate on Contingent expenses has a semi-control of the pay of these underings, and the Hon. Matt. Carpenter of Wisconsia, champun of the sciary "litt" in the Senate, is chairman of the consulttee. After the close of this session, this committee engaged in settling the details of the pay business, and the honorable Senator, with the retroactive bill stuffed in his pocket, and his future \$2.50 increase secare, was senzed with a sunden spasm of retrenchment. "It would not do to pay these subordinates this increase; it would demoralize the whole lower stratum of the civil service;" so the 30-cent and the 45-cent men were ent off, and the Civil Service and Treasury are safe. This Wisconson man is from a State that, in common with all the North West, is now on the eve of a popular revenition. His Senatorial action in this salary matter is subject of active criticism. This supplement to that action is supplement to that action is supplement. B. day. But the Committee of the Senate on Contingent

Washington, D. C., May 24, 1873. THE PRESENT CONGRESSIONAL SALARIES EXTRAVA-

GANT. To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: The press and the public have justly risen in burning indignation against the Congressiona grab, emphasizing chiefly the back-pay. But this is not the worst feature of the "steal;" its worse feature is the fact that Congress voted itself-extravagant and inexusably large pay. Members get \$15,000 a Congress; tue onger session rarely exceeds six months; the shorter one is limited to three, which would be \$15,000 for nine mouthe' service, or at the rate of \$20,000 for a year's months' service, or at the rate of \$20,000 for a year's service, the salary of the President up to Gen. Grant's second term. Are there a half dozen men in Congress who can earn \$2,000 a year in other leaftimate employments by hand or nead! No man who voted for or who accepts this extraordinary pay should be returned to Congress. The \$1,400,000 back pay would in 11s years, at 6 per cent compound interest, pay the principal of our national debt. The trad is simply a signatic fraud and ribainy from its inception by the Essex statesomm to its consummation by the President's signature.

Hartand, Vt., May 13, 1873.

J. Q. B.

A SPECIMEN TREATY. . .

To the Editor of The Tribune. Siz: By a treaty patched up in 1868 by the Territorini Governor A. C. Hunt, Kit Carson, and one other Commissioner, all that portion of south-western Colorado lying west of the 137th meridian was set aparus a reservation for the various bands of Ute Indians belonging in Colorado and Northern New-Mexico. Some things in equicetion with this treaty will bear invest of all the U'es, that several of the names of chiefs of bands were signed to the instrument without their knowledge or consent, and that before sending to Washington the decument was so interined that none of the Indians fally understood its provisions. Ulé also asserts, and off its to prove by no issa a personage than one of the Indians fally understood its provisions. Ulé also asserts, and off its to prove by no issa a personage than one of the Indians Anolis where whe will essent an one of the Indians Anolis where where where were will be to the above fact, for the attraction of the Indians Anolis where where were will as a duty, to call the attention on reachests to the above fact, for the attention on the owner and in 17th, but it was not completed until several years after his death. It was his wildow's residence for fifty years, and at her of the Indians was finally several years after his death. It was his wildow's residence for fifty years, and at her wild the treaty came back from Washington amended by the Senato, the ratification of the amended instrument on the part of the Indians was finally sequenced only by making them believe it was mere! a re
THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE was started. The New-YORK TRIBUNE was started in the attention on the autentic one page in the attention one to the most headen in the attention one to the most headen when the attention one to the most headen when the security was father or fifty years, and at her was headen with such as bequired in the residence will be attention on the company, takes its name from Geo. Rienard Montgomery. The Tribune Company, New York, or the cattraction are the most headen. It was his wildow's residence in 17th, but it was not completed until several years after his death. It was his wildow's residence for fifty years, and at her was headen with a several years after his death. It was his wildow's residence to mitters of the most headen. It was his wildow's residence to mitters of the most headen. It was his wildow's residence to mitters of the m tigation. For instance, it is asserted by U.é, head chief-

ceipt for the first installment of goods and money under

ceipt for the first installment of goods and money under
the treaty. Aside from these facis respecting the manner in which the treaty was brought into existence, it is
in its provisions one of the most stupid blunders ever
perpetrated by the blundering Indian Department. It
reserves, tax free, to every Ute, chief, brave, squaw,
and pappeose, about 3,000 acres each of the very diest
acticultural and pastoral, as well as mineral portion
of Colorado. An honest white citizen must be content
with 160, or, at most, 250 acres, and must not only pay
for this with money, or years of actual residence and
cultivation, but must pay perpetual tribute to the liberal (lovernment whose generosity enables him to acquire so grand a domain.

So much fet the treaty. It has never been fully respected on the part of the Government, and three of the
seven trines for whom it was made have never repaired
to the reservation at all, and peremporily refuse to be
driven there. Of the four less stubborn tribes, not one
feels under any obligation to remain within the very
liberal boundaries of their domain, but roams at will,
scattering every season among the white settlements of
the froutier. Kanneach's band, the Tabeguathes, have
just been driven from the eastern limits of the reservation, where his brayes have been stealing cattle and
sheep, and committing outrages without hinderance.

Bet Norto, Colorado, May 13, 1873.

"THE PRESIDENT ANXIOUS ABOUT LOUISIANA." To the Editor of The Trebune.

SIR: And well he may be! His usurpation in Louisiana is the crowning, overshadowing infamy. Crédit Mobilier, Pacific Mail Subsidy, Caldwell, Pomeroy, Judges Sherman and Delahay, wicked as they are, do not approach in enormity the President's violation of law and decency in sustaining Judge Durell's lawless decrees. It is no open question. Morton and Carpenter -sycophants of power as they are-denounce Durell and his proceedings in even more uncharitable language than Trumbull and Thurman. All agree, friend and for ailke, that it was a scandalous usurpation and con-spiracy from the beginning to the end, without one palliating circumstance, and with but one purpose, to verthrow the regular government, and erect on its ruins the fraudulent government of the President's brother-in-law, the notorious Casey. And the President, with eyes wide open, willfully and arrogantly lends himself and the power of his office to consummate that daring outrage. As the office of President is superior in dignity, and stands higher in popular estimation, than that of Senator, Representative, or Judge, so is the enormity of the former's offending greater in degree than that of the latter, while the example is influtiely more pernicious. The American people stood aghast at the coup d'élat, that overturned the Freuch Republic. Will they look quietly on while Durell, by means of a more atrocious coup d'élat, sustained by Federal bayonets is destroying reputational government in Louisiana?

New-York, May 27, 1873.

MR. CHASE'S FIRMNESS IN 1868.

To the Editor of The Tribune. Sin: In your comments on the connection of Chief-Justice Chase with the Democratic Convention of 1868, one fact is emitted which, in justice to his memory, ought to be known. The Convention, it will be remem bered, adopted its piatform before proceeding to nomination of the candidate. Into that platform was inc perated the well-known greenback proposition of Mr. Pendiston. The platform, as adopted, was transmitted by a friend to Mr. Chase. By the first return mail came a letter from him to the writer hereof, inclosing another, to be read to the Convention in case of his nom instion. He took especial pains that it should come to hand promptly. The letter was short and emphatic, refusing to bind himself to the greenback resolution, and it was in the Convention before the nomination was made, ready to be produced if the choice feil upon him. In relation to this matter he stood ready to have his name, on reconsideration, rejected, rather than com-mit himself to a doctrine which he considered unsound. name, on reconsideration nit himself to a doctrine New-York, May 15, 1873.

STREET CLEANERS SUBSERVING PRIVATE IN-TERESTS. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Permit me to call attention to certain facts connected with our Street-Cleaning Department, which will no doubt be interesting to the public in gen eral, and especially so to tax-payers. The earts employed by this Department are bound to remove only the dirt and garbage of the public streets and the ashes from private tenements, for which work they are paid \$4 per day from the City Treasury, while the proprietors of all hotels, factories, etc., are required to remove at their own expense any refuse which may accumulate on their premises, the Street-Cleaning Department having no right and being under no obligation to use their carts in such removal. It is with the conviction, therefore, that some of the employes of that Department are subscring private interests in carting away the makes and garonge of the St. Nicholas Hotel and similar establishments, that prompts me to protest against this abose, and to awaken the vigilance of the proper authorities in order that a proper remedy may be provided.

New-Fork, May 14, 1873.

Tax-Payer. no right and being under no obligation to use their earts

"TEACHING CHRISTIANITY." To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I read in THE TRIBUNE of yesterday that " the committee appointed to investigate the charge of sectarianism made against the Michigan University report that the charge is a mistaken one, and that the University's religious teachings are simply those of liberal and enlightened Christianity." Now I desire to ask by what right does this University, supported by the people of a State, over one-half of whom are not Christians, teach "liberal" or illiberal, y" enlightened" or unnans, teach "Horra" or Hiberal," enlightened of un-enlightened Christianity! An intelligent answer to this question would settle another question suggested by this decision, and that is, whether Michigan has or has not a State religion.

Syracuse, May 8, 1873.

THE TRIBUNE A MIGHTY POWER. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: I am aware of the numerous letters you receive and the time taken to peruse them, but as a subscriber and constant reader of The TRIBUNE, I feel it my duty to acknowledge openly how highly I appreciate its general tone and character. There is a wide field open to the independent and honest journalists of to day. Long may THE TRIBUNE wield a mighty power in trying to check despote rule, dispelling ignorance and Swedesboro, Penn., May 18, 1873.

OBITUARY.

EZEKIEL TAYLOR COX.

Ezekiel Taylor Cox, father of the Hon. S. S. Cox, ex-M. C. of this city, died on the 18th inst. in Zanes. ville, Ohio, of which he was one of the oldest residents. He was born May 25, 1795, his father being Gen. James Cox, who served under Washington, and was successively a member of the New-Jersey Legislature and of Congress. As soon as he had attained manhood Mr. Cox, who had learned printing, migrated to Zanesville, and there established The Muskingum Messenger, one of the pioneer Ohio newspapers. In 1832 he married Maria M. Sullivan, a daughter of Judge Sullivan, , and their union was blessed with 13 children, of whom 8 survive. He took an active part in premoting the prosperity of his adopted city, and established in 1832, with the aid of Simeon Wright, the first paper-mill built west of the Alleghanies. About the same time, having already been Recorder, he was elected to the State Senate, wherein he secured an appropriation for improving the river between Zanesville and Dresden-a source of great advantage to the locality. About the year 1850, Mr. Cox, with his son Alexan der, acquired The Gazette, which was henceforth conducted as an independent journal. The Zanesville Couries anys of this venerable citizen:

says of this venerable citizen:

Whether we regard the deceased as a ploneer citizen of this place—as an early and constant friend of its improvement—as an entiry and constant friend of its improvement—as an officer and legislator—as a political and social friend—as a kind, indulged father and affectionate husband—whether as an adventurous printer and editor into the wilderness of Onio, combatting with nutried difficulties, and not only accomplished at the case and press, but in clear, technical, and accurate style of writing—or as a faithful, well-informed and intentive officer of the courts—courtsons to judges, jurors, witnesses, suitors, and lawyers; or a Christian mum of just views and honest conduct, refined by extensive residing and reflection, and a constant communion with his Bible and his God—his name will loss be remoundered with honor. It reflects credit upon his chidren and his children's children, as well as the city and State in which he lived.

MRS. CORA L. BARTON.

MRS. CORA L. BARTON. Mrs. Cora L. Barton, daughter of the Hon. Edward Livingston, the eminent American jurist and diphanatist, and widew of the late Thomas Pennant Barton, died at her residence at Montgomery Piace, on he Hudson, on Wednesday evening of last week. She was born at New-Orleans in 1807, and was, at the time of her death, 66 years of are. Mrs. Barton resided for years in Paris, where her father was United States Minister during President Jackson's Administration, and her inture husband Secretary of Legation. For some time previous to the death of Mr. Barton, which occurred in 1865, Mrs. Barton spent her Winters in Philadelphia and New-York, but falling health compelled her to seek a indider climate and of late she has passed the colder mouths at Wash elimate,

ton, and it was while assisting in the arrangements for its removal that Mrs. Barton was suddenly stricken down by the hand of death.

THE ISLES OF SHOALS.

THE ISLANDS AND THEIR NAMES-AN ARCADIA OF SIMPLICITY-HUSBAND-HUNTING AN UNKNOWN PURSUIT-THE COMING SEASON.

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] APPLEDORE ISLAND, May 22.-Undeniably this is unique as a watering-place. Nobody can doub that it deserves the name, since there is water all around it, and the broad Atlantic on three of its sides. The Shoals represent eight islands, of which this one is the largest, embracing, perhaps, six or eight acres of super abundant rock. Appledore is so very like many New-England farms that I have always wondered some en terprising farmer in this section has not purchased it and attempted to gain pecuniary independence by rais ing wheat and corn. There are numerous crevices into which a skillful marksman might shoot a few grains or kernels of either, and trust to Providence for their develepment in opposition to nature.

THE ISLANDS. The names of these islands are various. There are some 25 or 26 names for the eight islands, and amid such a multiplicity of nomenclature only three or four of the rocks jutting above the sea, notwithstanding their excess of aqueous privilege, enjoy any distinctive bap-tism. Appledore was once; known as Hog, which, fortunately for outhony, was changed to the present title. The fact that the principal, I might say almost the only Summer hotel, is established here, may have had something to do with the alteration of the christening. A hotel on Hog Island would be alliterative, but not a whit romantic, or suggestive of luxury or comfort. How would a sentimental woman like to tell her friends that she was spending the season in a place of such porcine suggestions! What man, with a disposition to drop into poetry, after the manner of Mr. Wegg, would care to admit that he was sniffing the breezes of the sea from the back of a hog! There are names and associations which no amount of worthiness or beauty in the thing itaelf can overcome.

White, on which the lighthouse is; Star, occupied by a community of fishermen and their families, and Smutty Nose, where Wagner committed the terrible marder last March, are, after Appledore, the largest islands, and hold their titles least in dispute. Smutty Nose is likely to be known henceforth as Murderer's, Bloody, Cutthroat, or some other equally felicitous title, which will keep the revolting tragedy in mind, and furnish delightful associations with the Summer and the sea. On Star Island there has been for several yests a small public house, intended mainly for the accommodation of ex-cursionists, though it has room for a few resident boarders. The great majority of these come to the Apple dore House, first opened and keps for a number of years by Oscar and Cedric Laighton, sons of the late owner of the island, inherited by them at his decease. They are said to have been born here; but they were not. I think, however, they were transported hither from the main land at a very tender age, and have spent most of their lives in this rocky abode They are so profoundly attached to the ocean, having been familiar with it from their infancy, that they feel discontented when it is not before their eyes, and, indeed, when they are not encompassed by its waste. They may be styled a species of animated islands themselves, for they are almost always surrounded by water, and are never in such excellent spirits as at high tide They are the brothers of Mrs. Cella Thaxter, the accomplished writer, who has made the shoals a constant theme in prose and verse, and who has recently pub lished a book on this, to her, inexhaustible subject.

AN OLD-PARHIONED HOTEL. The Appledore, in which the Laighton brothers reside all the year round, will be opened to visitors next month. The house consists of three or four different buildings, put up one after another in order to meet its steadily increasing patronage. It grows in favor every year is materially comfortable, though furnished and managed with Sparfan simplicity. The rates of board are very moderate, only \$3 a day for transient customers and still less for those remaining any length of time. The table is good, particularly for fish; and serodyoung cod-is a specialty. The patrons of the shoals care very little for fashion, but much for recreation and rest. Dressing for dinner has not been introduced here, and the result is that women have on their hands an inordinate amount of time, which they wisely devote to reading, fishing and sailing. So peculiar is this place that even husband-hunting as a profession is unknown. Married women bring their lieges with them, and single women seek the Shoals for a respite from firtation and the importanties of wooers. Thus you see that the feminine frequenters are somewhat after the Arcadian exemplar. The chambers of the Appledore are unprovided with belis—a negative but inrenious guarantee against disappointment and annoyance. The large hotels at the more fashionable resorts are provided with bells. You may ring them as often as you like; in fact, if such campanology afford you any amusement, you can practice it all day without extra charge, but they will not be answered. It is a cardinal principle at the spas and the ocean to disconnect the ringing of pells from any and all human wishes. Though not generally known, the bells are hung there not to insure attendance, but for the proper ex ors, as a means of preserving health. Hence the Appledore is to be commended. The total absence of bells has its moral effect. It prevents the temptation to call for champagne after midnight, and shields one from transchampagne after midnight, and si gressing the third commandment.

PROSPECTS FOR THE SUMMER. The Appledore now has space enough for 600 boariers. A large number come early in June, and stay until the close of September, though the majority are birds of passage. It is quite common for persons from Maine. New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts to pay a visit of two or three days to this breezy region, and then go back to their over-industrious habits. The only present means of sommunication with the main laad is by saliboat, but next mouth a little steamboat, the Appledore, will begin her regular trips between here and Portsmouth—a distance of 12 miles. Aiready many of the rooms at the hotel are engaged, and the Messra, Laighton expect to be full by the end of June. The bathing here is not good, because there is no beach, and, as a censequence, it is little enjoyed. Venturesome swimmers, profiting by the night, can leap from the rocky cliffs into the occan, or go out in boats and divert themselves with the fish. The Shoals have a good deal of reputation for curative properties of air, and are said to be beneficial to bronchial and pulmonary complaints. They are quiet and very pleasant to those indifferent to modern improvements and city luxuries, and are by many regarded as one of the most deligntful summering places on the Atlantic coast. New-Hampshire, and Massachusetts to pay a visit of

IMPORTANT ACTION OF THE BOARD OF EXCISE. The new Excise Department will begin its work next Monday by receiving applications and issuing licenses for the sale of liquor. The Commissioners have determined to issue five grades of licenses. The first class will be granted to the great hotels and large restaurants; cost, \$250. The second class to the lesser hotels and res taurants; cost, \$150. The third class to saloens where the liquor " is sold and drunk on the premises;" cost The fourth class to store-keepers and druggists, where liquors are sold in quantities less than five lons, and " not drunk on the premises;" cost, \$60. The fifth class to all places where ale and beer only are sold ; cost, \$30. At the office of the Excise Department, at Mulberry

and Houston ats., a book for the registry of complaints and housen are, a constraint relative will be kept, wherein information of violations of the excise law may be inscribed by either citizens or policemen. A complaint having been made, the accused will be summoned to the office, and given an opportunity to defend himself, but if found guilty his license will be excited.

The Commissioners have appointed three day and The Commissioners have appointed three day and three night inspectors, who will patrol the city and observe the manner in which the Excise law is obeyed. The Commissioners affirm that they will strictly enforce the law against the keeping of liquor saloons open on Sunday; and that they will at once revoke any license which shail mistakenji be granted by them to the proprietor of a disreputable saloon.

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF TRIBUNE LECTURE

EDUCATIONAL VALUE OF TRIBUNE LECTURE

EXTRAS.

From The Pisconeta Journal of Education.

We expended 30 cents the other day more
profitably than we ever did the like amount before. For
that trifling sam we obtained all Prof. Tyndail's lectures
recently delivered in New York—seven lectures by H.
W. Beccher before the Yaie Goilege Theological stadents; three lectures delivered in the Cooper Union
Scientific Science, by Profs. Elaberg and Benf, Sillman and
Dr. R. W. Maywond, with the speech of Parke Godwin
on True and False Science, and a reply by Prof. Youmans. Five lactures, subtracting Compulsory Elization,
by Boccher. The Loos Arts, by Weedell Phillips. Is
there a God t by H. W. Beilows. Masters of the Bituston, by Jais. T. Fleids. The Sandwich Islands, by Mark there a God's by H. W. Beilows. Masters of the Situa-tion, by Jas. T. Fields. The Sandwich Islands, by Mark Twain. The Aberican Institute Lectures, by Profs. Bar-ker, Wilder, and Young. Shix Lectures on Bix Suaces-ponroun Studies, by Joungweiss, and seven lectures of the National Academy course on Art, by distinguished artists. The Pligrim Fathers as usen of business, by Jas. Paston, and the Argonauts of 49, by Brot Harte. It is a great pleasure, as well as duty, to call the attention of our teachers to the above fact, for by sending 30 cents to The Tribune Company, New York, for the extra sheets containing the lectures, they will promptly receive them.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE was started by

THE COURTS.

TRAIN LET LOOSE. Judge Fancher signed the formal order yes-

terday morning discharging Geo. Francis Train from the State Lunatic Asylum, and declared him a free man. Clark Bell and Wm. F. Howe made the application, presenting evidence of the verdict of the Sheriff's Jury resurned the previous evening, to the effect that Mr. Train WHE PARE.

About half an hour after the signing of the order giv ing Mr. Train his discharge, he appeared, accompanied by the Sheriff, his counsel, and a large concourse of spec-

Mr. Bell-Your Honor, I new move for the formal discharge of Mr. Train.

Judge Pancher—I presume you move on the proceed-

ing in which the verdict was rendered.

Mr. Bell and Mr. Howe together-Yes, your Honor. Judge Pancher-Your motion is granted; Mr. Train is

discharged. Train acknowledged the favor by a very marked inclination of the head, and, approaching the railing, shook hands cordially with Judge Fancher, who had descended to meet him, profering at the same time his thanks. A general hand-shaking then took place, and after leaving the court-room a circle was formed around Train, to which he proceeded to relate his intentions for the future. Said he: "I nave three plans. I can go on with the Credit Foncier matter, or travel the country in the dictatorship, or take a voyage round the world." At this point Mr. Bell touched his client on the shoulder and reminded him that he was in a hurry, and all then left. There are the usual number of rumors affort in regard to Train's future plans. One is that he is going to sue the city for false imprisonment, laying damages at \$100,000.

IDENTIFICATION OF STOLEN BONDS.

William A. Wait, cashier of the Glen's Falls Bank, entered the Police Headquarters, yesterday, and upon being shown the bonds taken from the convict John Brady, idensified those of A. W. Flack, Betsy Platt, Elmore Platt, and Daniel Gale, as having been stolen from his bank. Mr. Wait then said that he only came to the city to ascertain the proofs of Brady's most that had been gathered, and would telegraph to the District-Attorney of Warren County what he had learned, in order to receive instructions how proceed against the prisoner. He also said that the Gien's Pails Bank was willing to cooperate with the First National Bank of Port Jervis, which had also been rebbed of a portion of the bonds, in an effort to convict Brady. He thought, however, that it would be a wiser course for them to persuade the United States Government to indict Brady on a charge of having attempted to alter the \$10,600 bond of Amasa Stone. The prisoner will be kept in the Police Headquarters until the manner of his indictment shall be determined.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Hans Johnsen, Carl Olsen, and Ole A. Jacobson barged with deserting from the Norwerian bark N. C. Caspegaard, were summitted yesterday by Commissioner Oslorn.

On May 9 the dry goods store of Julius Davis, at So, 33 Greenest, was entered by horgars, and goods vained at \$25 were stolen therefore. Other Hill arrested one of the burglars at the time, who gave his name as James Hans, but the other one elimined detection until restorday, when he was arrested on Third-are. At the Jeffres Market Folice Court, estic-lay morning, he stated that his name was James Sweeney, and Justice Ledwith held him in \$2,000 ball.

was James Sweeney, and Justice Ledwith heid him in \$2,000 ball.

A writ of habens corpus obtained from Judge Fancher was returnable enderday morning in the Court of Over and Terminer, and the counsel for the princare, Mr. Brooke, Seward & Da Corts, and James C. Carler, mornesenting the United States Marshal, appeared in the Supreme Court Chanchers, the other Court having adjustmed over until Mondry. Air. Brooke wished to adjourn the writ, and presented an afficient, after considerable contravers, statings that the Court of Over and Terminer was in session. Judge Fancher granted the omnand, and postponed the hearing until Wednesday. In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday,

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, criminal side, Judge Benedict presiding, in the case of Groupe P. Bunning, indicted for embession mounty from the Sub-Tressury, ox-Mayor Hall denurred to the indictance on the grounds of repagament and bechinical simplicity, and argued that it is insufficient in law to entitle the Government to a linal judgment founded upon its rectains, and that, therefore, on denurrer; originated summit be given for the friendant, Analatant United States District-Austrine? Party decaded the unitenance and claimed that it had been drawn in scriet compliance with the law governing pleadings in criminal cases. Occidion generous, Out of apanel of 10 Grand Jurors, only it attended. They were discharged in Monday, as 11 a. m., and an additional panel of 10 was ordered.

DECISIONS-MAT 30.

DECISIONS—MAY 30.

Supreme Court—Chambers—By Judges Fancher.—Forles art Forles—Order of reference to Richard C. Beaminh to take proof and report with his orbiton to the Court. In the matter of the haite Pire Insurance Co.—This motion should not be granted unless the atockholders can specify the errors in the accounts of the receiver as already seased. (Seepmenn. Journets 4. ags. Jones.—Reference tolkske and report granted. Bradges et al.—Motion denied. Morns Life Insurance to. agts Woodwarti.—Order granted. Geoldemith agt McCool.—(Mcm. for course). Pitte agt. Pitta.—Alimony at the state of the per seek ir room his date; and paid counsel fee allowed to plaintiff. Hen agt. Fleischman.—Heference ordered.

CALENDARS-THIS DAY

CALENDARS—THE DAY.

UNIVED STATES DISTRICT COCKT—IN BANKSUPPOX.

INNOVATION COCKT—IN BANKSUPPOX.

2945. Simpson et al. agt. Wison and and.

2946. King et al. agt. Wison and and.

2954. Acadin agt. Funk and and.

2954. Acadin agt. Funk and and.

2957. Woodbridge et al. agt. Alliance.

2958. Design and and.

4058. Design art. Fowler and and.

4059. Medicy art. Fowler and and. 2009. Met affer et al. agt. Hogbes. 4015. Lane et al. agt. Brown and 4021. Sonehlerg agt. Rothsenic ors. Brockman art Palk.
4075. Avres agt. Gilmare.
4083. Haden et al. agt. Montgom6083. Haden et al. agt. Montgom6083. agt. Garroll.
6081. Sonenherg agt. Rothsenile,
6082. Woodruff et al. agt. Carroll.
6083. Beller agt. Owen and ors. ery and ano.

4051...Ayree agt. De Aimena.

4052...Deriven agt. The Bevolutien
Paint Co..

4052...Berlan agt. damity.

4053...Berlan agt. damity.

4053...Berlan agt. damity.

4053...Berlan agt. dimorz.

4054...Berlan agt. dimorz.

4059...Berlan et al. agt. Riordan

THE STATE OF TRADE.

COURT OF APPRAIS ALBANY, May 30. Court of Appends day cales day for Monday, June 7: Nos. 186, 147, 145, 187, 148, 151, 152, 154.

SUROPEAN MARKETS.

PARIS, May 30.—The specie in the Bank of France has increased 2.500.

ONO france during the past week.

Landon, May 30.—11 a. m.—'oasols opposed at 50½ for money, and 34 for the account. United States Pives, 201; Eric Bankov, 1658. old, 213; 18673.

Paris, May 30.—a. m.—Bentes opened at 505. for the Marcon at 505. for Landon, May 30.—a. m.—Bentes opened at 505. for Landon, 1651; Mildling of Cleans, 21,2005; the miss of the week have been 171,000 bales, including 364.000 American. The stock in port is 317,000 bales, including 364.000 American. The receipts of the week have been 171,000 bales, including 364.000 American. The receipts of the week have been 171,000 bales, including 37,000 bales American. Actual export 7,030 bales. The receipts of Wheas for the past tures days have been 44,000 quarters American, including 41,000 American. Larwareous, May 30.—1 p. m.—Cotton is dult but questaleous are unchanged.

hanged.
London, May 30-2 p. m.—Rrie Railway shares, 464.
Livearoon, May 30-4 p. m.—Sales of Cotton shipped LONDON, May 30—2 p. m.—Sales of Cotton shipped from New-Or-lers Appl. at 04.; from Savannah or Charteston, deliverable in May, at 24.; from the same ports, deliverable July and August, at 24. The steeps of Cotton at sea bound to this port is 610,000 bales, including 200,000 American. Breedstaffs are braner. When 12/2/00/24 5p central for average California White, and 12/5 for Clab do. Beef, 30/9 there for New Mess. Livernoot. May 30—4:20 p. m.—Contton is quiet. The market for Tarus an. Fabrica at Manchesier is quiet and anchanged. Londoon, May 30—5 w.—Constit edged at 34 for both money and the account. United States bonds—New 2s, 194; Exis Sailway shares, 43.

PRANKPORY, May 36,-United States Pive-Twenty bonds, 35} for the

ison of 152.

Pans, May 20.—Bentes closed at 58f, 25e.
Luyanpoot, May 20.—Bentes closed at 58f, 25e.
Luyanpoot, May 20.—3, m.—Cutton closed quiet; the sales of the
day have been 10 0.0 bales, including 2000 for speculation and export.
Savanah or Charleston, deliversalle July and August, at 3 5-16d. The
recipies of Corn for the peat three days have been 26,000 quarture, including 4,000 American. Provisions—Land, 20/2 per set.
Loyapon, May 20.—18 100; 429 per cett.
Loyapon, May 20.—Evening.—Speam Crit 4195 per ton.

DOMESTIC MARKETS.

Stife, \$1,40%. Land dall and nominal no sales. Park regating at \$13.

**Rew-Garmany, May 20.—*Plear-dail at \$3.25 for Superince, \$7.5 d.l. for Truble Sates, \$87.0 d.l. for Pamily. Corn framer at 5.400c, for Pamily at 5.5 d.l. for Prince and 50 t. thoice. Park dail; neminally at 5.5 for the form of the pamily at 5.5 d.l. for Prince and 5.5 d.l. for Pamily. Some first demand at 55. for Frame for Pamily But at 5.5 for Cornellant. Conference of the 124 for Some former at 15.5 for Cornellant. Some for Pamily But 124 for Some former at 15.5 for Cornellant. Some for Some former at 15.5 for Cornellant. Some for Some former at 15.5 for Cornellant. Some for Some former at 15.5 former at 15.5 for Some former at 15.5 for Some former at 15.5 for Some former at 15.5 former at 15.5 for Some former at 15.5 former at 15.5 former at 15.5 for Some former at 15.5 fo

28:11 per ton. Canal Freights. Wheat, So.; Corn and Ryo. Ye. to New York: Lumber. 63:30 to the Hadron, and 64:30 to New York. Bailroad Freights.—Bloor to Philadelphia and Huston, Soc.; to Rew-Tork. Mer. to Albany. Trys. and Scheneckeld Cd. Recorpts by Lake.—Ha.00 hach. Wheat, 7,000 bash. Corn. 9,300 bash. Rye. 3,505,000 feet of Learning.

feet of Lumber.

Partabulanta, May 30.—Generitron Bark unchanged. Cloverseed amuninal. New Crops, \$259-88 13. Thundry Srm at \$3.78. Flaraced, \$2.200-82 25. Flour is limited request for higher grades; others dall and prices normals; discretine, \$4.100-83 20; Extras. \$5.27.200-85 21, laws. Wiscordin, and Minnesula Ratar Pamir, \$7.500-85 22; State Olive, and Indians. do. \$8.500-86 32; High Grades, \$9.500-85 22; State Olive, and Indians. do. \$8.500-86 32; High Grades, \$9.500-85 22; State Olive, Mixed Western, \$4.250. Outs active: White, \$57.250-96; Mixed, \$65.; Mixed Western, \$4.250. Outs active: White, \$57.250-96; Mixed, \$66. Super-State, \$9.500-86 21. Mixed Western, \$64.250. Outs active: White, \$57.250-96; Mixed, \$66. Super-State, \$9.500-86 21. Mixed Western, \$64.250. Outs active; White, \$57.250-96; Mixed, \$10.250. Petroleum steady; Crade, 134c; Reduced, 134c. Whitely from at Side. Salted Meets nominal, Shoulders, Ste.; Clear Rth, Sec.; Clear Rth, Sec.; Geor Rth, Sec.; Clear Rth, Sec.; Sec.;

CATTLE MARKETS.

Beryalo. Mar 78.—Cartille Maniation.

Beryalo. Mar 78.—Cartille Maniation.

10.500 head, or 646 head, making total supply for the week time for 10.500 head, or 646 cars, against 547 cars for the same time last week: the market was firsten, and there were no regular logics to attendance there was not sufficient trade to make a quotable market; the only askes there was not sufficient trade to make a quotable market; the only askes were 77 head Indiana steers; ranging from 1,000 to 1,020 m, at \$5 300 g. 37 55 bead Illinois steers, areasing 900 m, at \$5 10 head illinois steers, areasing 900 m, at \$5 10 head illinois steers, areasing 900 m, at \$5 10 head illinois steers.

20 lead ittimes stearer, areas of the same stearer of the same same time into week time far 12,400 head, games 10,200 head for the same time into week the market closed heavy at restering's considerable same time into week the market closed heavy at restering's considerable the stock in the years remaining unsold will be shipped in first handle. However, there were no haves in a streamber of the same time instruction of the same time instruction. week thus for 16.000 head, agained 22.000 head for the same time task all artivals are farough constrainments; there were not sufficient seeks to give took to the market; not constrainly at \$5.200.00 50. Chicago, May 28.—Cattle—accepts, 1,200 head market quiet, with sales of fur to good mailtre stores soid at \$5.000.00 50, har to choice Texas, \$4.700.00 principally to city futchers, shippers generally holding of; shipments, 3.00.

Hous—live artive and higher; advanced 10c.; receipts 9.300; sales of common to choice at \$4.400.000 is lest of extra soid at \$0.50.

COTTON MARKETS.

COLUMNUS. May 20.—Cotton quiet: Low Middlings, 15c.: weekly—re-ceiris, 81 males: slipments, 1,114 bales; saies, 350 bales; stock—1878, 1,574 bales: 1872, 4,506 bales. Baltimore, May 20.—Cotton dull; Middlings, 185c.; net receipts, 207 bales; grass, 137 bales; exports—construce, 63 bales; saies, 256 bales; leck, 5,775 bales; weekly—net receipts, 636 bales; grass, 1039 bales; exports—construce, 645 bales; to the Continent, 437 bales; saies, 1,600 MACON, Mar 30.—Cotten quiet and firm; offerings light; Middlings, mockly—reconts, 63 bales; shipments, 30 bales, stock—1072.

Macon, Mar 22.—Cotton quiet and firm; offerings light: Middlings. Pic.; weekty—rec.pipt. G bains; simpmons, 20 bains; stock—litts pairs; 1871, 5,355 hains.
Cuty Pooter, May 20.—Cotton—weekly, not receipt. 747 hains.
Cuty Pooter, May 20.—Cotton dull: Middlings, 186.; receipt. 627 hains: summing. Abbains show the season of the control o

bales. No the Colument, 2, 100 bales. Constants, 2, 400 bales miles, 15,000 bales.

Navannam. May 22.—Cotton firm: Middfines. 181e.: Low Middfines. 178 21-1;c.. Good Ordinary. 15 20 lice.: ext recentles. 1, 620 bales, experies—constants. 77 bales. 25 miles. 300 bales; experies—to circuit Britain, 6,793 bales, week b—net receipts. 4,822 bales; experies—to circuit Britain, 6,793 bales, constants. Louisville. May 30.—Cotton dull; Middlings. 18e.: receipts. 502 bales. Pattainstrata, May 30.—Cotton quiet; Middlings, 194.; weekly—net receipts. 250 bales. Br. Louis, May 30.—Cotton dull; Low Middlings, 194.; weekly—net bales whippearts, 18 bales: weekly—net receipts. 250 bales. Br. Louis, May 30.—Cotton dull; Low Middlings, 17e.; receipts. 75 bales; shipments. 2413 bales. ACCOUNTS, May 30.—Cotton dull and nominal, Middlings, 17ic.: recipts 15 bales; sales, 130 bales; stock, 1872—4,508 bales; 1873, 7.75 bales; weekly—receipts, 317 bales; supplements, 170 bales; taken by mills, 256 bales; sales, 1,256 bales; stock, 20,000 bales.

PROTECTION MAY 30.—Cotton—Demand good for better grades; 1,300 bales; stock, 20,000 bales.

MONTHUM M. May 38.—Cotton—Demand good for better grades; weekly—memple, 100 bales; sippments, 410 bales; stock—1872, 1,272 bales; 1574, 4,154 bales; 574, 4,154 bales; 574, 4,154 bales; 574, 4,154 bales; 574, 575 bales; 576, 576 bales; 576, 7,165 bales;

gross, 7,165 hales; exports—to Great British, at, as was well as the Middlines, the characterors, May 30.—Cotton quiet Middlines, the; Low Middlines, 174c. Good Ordinary, 16,646(c.; Ordinary, 1364(c.) net recepts, 203 hales; gross, 347 hales; difference, 144 hales, from Mobile; make, 100 hales; gross, 1470 hales; make, 107,500 hales; makely order; gross, 1470 hales; castwise, 2,962 hales; below; gross-to-difference of Great Britain, 5,976 hales; castwise, 2,962 hales;

Deley; Strontonesses, J. Dob Baica.
Manuelle, May 30.—Cotton dull; Low Middlings. 17c.; not receipts.
Manuelle, May 30.—Cotton dull; Low Middlings. 17c.; not receipts.
66 deley; gross, 261 baics; sincl.—1377, 18,362 baics; intl. 22,275
baics; weekly—not receipts. 1,307 baics; gross, 4,353 baics; sales, 4,300 bales.

Kashtrinia, May 30.—Cotton numinal: Low Middlings, 16fn.: weekly
receipts 661 bales; shipments, 1,302 bales; stock—1872, 3,180 bales

1873, 9.043 bales.

The following are the total net recents of Cotton since Sept. 1, 1873: | Bales. | 271,664 | Philadelphia | 1,74,931 | Boston. | 22',065 | New York | 007,340 | Providence | 22'9,891 | City Point. | 3,347 Galverton... .361,0:9 Grand total.

DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS. SATURDAY, MAY IL. SATURDAY. MAY II.

Malts for Great Britain and France, its Queenstown and Liverpool, by
the sternaship Baltic, closes at 5:30 a.m. No. Supplementary Madi.
Steamonip sails at 1:30 s. m., from White Star Dock, Pavoria Perry,
Early Gry.
Sails for Great Britain and the Confinent of Europe, via Riemen, per
termaship Moin close at il a.m. A Supplementary Mail is closed on

steamship Main close at 11 s. m. A Supplementary Mail is closed on Per at fact of Third et., Holioken, at 1 p. m. Steamship sails at 2 p. m., from (ook of Third-et., Holioken. in Supplementary Mails must be prepaid with double postore. I
A Direct German and Pracetan closes Mail is sent by this line.
Mails for France direct, via Brest and Havre, per steamsing Wille de
Parts will close at 5120 a.m. Steamsing sails at 8130 a.m., from Per
No. 50 N. H.
Mails for Panama, Aspinwall, the Central American and South Pa-

off parts, etc., per the steamstop Henry Channey. close at 9 m. Steamstop suits at 12 Ma, from Per No. 62 N. E. Malls for Kingston, Jameson, Sovanilla, and Tork's Island, by the steamstop Charites, close at 3 p. m. Steamstop sails from Pier No. 13 Mills for Kingston, Jameica, Savanilla, and Tork's island, by the steaming Claribel, close at 3 p. m., Sceaming sale from Per No. 13 N. ft. at 4 p. m. Mails for Ker West by the Memoslip Clyde, close at 2 n. m. Steaming sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 20 E. R. (in and after May I, letters taken to the steaming docks, and intended to go by Supplementary Mails, must be prepaid, double postage, by atomy, as no money will be received by the cless in charge. A Mult for Halling, N. S., is classed at the New-York Post-Office every diet at 6 p. m., and goes via Bayeon. Mails for Newfoundhout close at the New-York Post-Office every Pri-cial at 6 p. m., and goes via Bayeon. In the Newfoundhout close at the New-York Post-Office every Pri-cial at 6 p. m., and goes via Bayeon. In the Newfoundhout close at the Newfort Post-Office word Pri-cial at 6 p. m. Steaming sails from covariant, Me. on Sataning at 6 p. m. Due Newfoundhout at the Newfoundhout sails from the sail of the s

HINFATORIS ALMARAC.

100 rises... 4:27 | Non rise... 7:23 | Noon sets... Marn. rises no rises

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

PURT OF NEW-YORK

ARRIVED.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Old Dominon, Walter, Richmond, City Point, and Marfolk, with moles, and pass, to Old Dominon Steamship Go.

Bark Longi Montuari (Rail.) De Maris, London 52 days, with unite.

Bark Prime (I Mal.), Bartiers, Newcastle March 27, with unite.

Bark Prime (Hall.), Bartiers, Newcastle March 27, with unite.

Rack Carmone (Hall.), Similes (Shonoster April 15, with asis. Bark Carmonn (Ital.), Similes, Glamoster April 15, with said, Bark Hong Kong (Ger.), Similes, Glamoster April 15, with said, Bark Hong Kong (Ger.), Sradhud, Hamburg 51 days, with said, Bark Athante (Russ.), Sramhelm, Majag of says, with fruit, line Sellie, Higgme, St. Cron 18 days, with smar, &c. Brig Ginner of Srithams, Williams, Menton 25 days, with fruit, Selr. Clara Montgomery, Fergmen, Sau Blas 18 days, with mahogany

and occurants.
Schr. Florence Bailer (of New-London), Bailey, Barscon II days, with fruit.

Schr. Wildfire (of Gionoceter), Bird, Harber Island 2 days, with pinespins.

Schr. Japper (Br.), Edgett. Dorchester, N. B., 12 days, with beilding stone.

Scin. Sam Weiler (of Brixham), Varwell. Palermo 30 days, with fruit.

Schr. G. Torbel, Shepeard, Pyraouth. N. G., 5 days, with slaves.

Noh. Mary S. Lunt. Stommons, of and 23 days from Granada, with logwood, all true, &c.

Scin. David Shedair (of Brixham), Clark, Moston Peb. 17 and Othraltar 47 days, with truit.
Scier. Precdom (of Windsor, N. S.), King, Westworth, N. S., 12 days, with classer.

with plaster.

achooners—miver and coaptwise.

A. & H. Benton, Virginia.

M. E. Woorf, Virginia.

Actic Ranger, Alexandra.

J. H. Lock wood, Virginia.

Edwin, Virginia.

Edwin, Virginia. Greeniani, Calais, Golden Rula, Norwalk, La Revision, Portain Concelled River.
Brance, Norwich.
Hudson, New-Leadon,
States Islander, Stammfon,
W. Shama, Greenport.
A. G. Gurney, See-Havea,
L. B. Jarrard, Nov-Havea,
Orretta, New-Havea,
J. G. Slover, New-Havea,
Rathbann, New-Havea,
A. B. Hayos, Rose,port, Me.
A. B. Hayos, Rose,port, Me.

Sen. Banks, Calais. Yankee Bor. Providence. S. A. Falconer. Providen i. T. Potter, Portland, Ct. Alert, Hroni haven,
Chied Norwich,
B. F. Miller, Westerly, R. I.
B. Bissocker, Stonington,
Jan Patter, Nautrach,
Olive, New Haren,
White Roak, New-Haren,
H. L. Francis, New-Haren,
G. C. Bardett, New-Haven,
John Rotanel, Jr. Baltimore,
John Rotanel, Jr. Baltimore,
J.

SALED.
Steamphips City of Limerick, for Liverpool; Baken Adelstoin, for

Lundon.

A'IMD-Samset, from, S. N. E.: thick of shore.

DOMESTIC PORTS.

Borron. May M.-Arrivet, steamship Blackhons, from Ballimers; saron from Phinisorphins, ship verse, from New Badforf, barks Bachelors. from Leghorn; Sarah H. Frange, from Matausas; brig Wostwood, from Pence.

Lundon, Bel. May 20.—Sailed, heig Lena, for New York. LEUREN Del, Pay 26.—Silved, here level for New York.

SAYANAM (Sa., May 32.—Arrived, isolanding America. from Baltimore. Cleared schr. Agnes J. Gruce. for Buston. Sailed stemathip
leminole, and schr. Win. olister, for floriom.

Chamitarioty, S. C., May 38.—Schied stemathip Falcon, for Raittmere,
here stee Sarchitecth, for London.

Saw-Glaria, Sa., May 38.—Arrived, stemathip City of Gairenton, Boreland, from New York.

EAN PLAN DODDEN.

Burrot, Eug. May 22.—The South Wales Atlantic Stee unlip Con-pany's steeman of Arrayou, Western, from New York May 12, arrows at time yord body.

The stemaship Medway (Br.), from Montreal the Quotier and Landon collided May In with attainment Missouri (Mr.), from Astropes via Quotier for Montreal, and i. i. a hate clove to be how, set house of resign, mostly room the normals, and all it is a hate clove to be how, set house of resign, mostly room the normals, sould be discharged. Size will probably us dominant from week.

Maxroury Mr. May May May The Size S. B. Burns. Builten, left here yethermay for Gold. Indicate the contract what Quoties and Little Mixer, and lost her foreston and part of her seed. Size and to return how for replace, and as least up here.

The lost Anne Little of No. Withhort, N. S., for New York, laden with mar of a solver in the Normals.

with maner is ashore in the Narrown.

**ur Linest **ip News see Seventh Page.